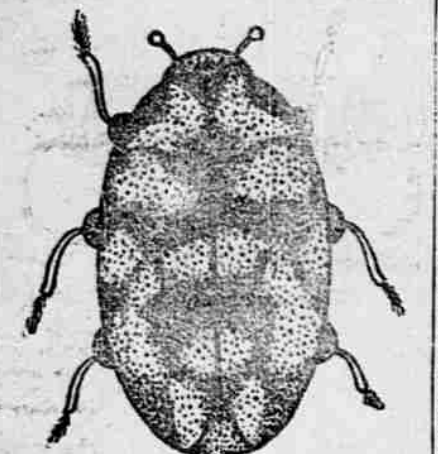


Carpet-Bugs Doing Enormous Damage

Householders Utter Cry of Despair Because of Terrible Destruction by This Fast Spreading Pest.

Expert Tells How to Destroy Them Permanently, Cheaply and With Little Trouble.

Never before has there been such widespread alarm among householders at the destruction being wrought by the persistent carpet-bug. One prominent householder states that ten days ago he had his carpets taken



Carpet-Bugs Are 1/4 of an Inch Long, and Eat Dig Holes in Carpets in a Few Days' Time.

up and cleaned but no damage had been done. Yesterday, as he was lying in his rocking chair, he noticed what looked like a bunch of small holes in the middle of the carpet where no such holes had ever occurred. On examination he found the entire carpet literally peppered with holes and in one he could make his finger through. Similar complaints are being heard from all sides.

An expert on carpets now rushes to the rescue and says: "These holes are done by carpet-bugs, or buffalo bugs. They eat rapidly. There is but one thing known that will destroy them absolutely and that is what is known as Bug-Doom. This is a powder which is dissolved in water. The water is sprinkled over the carpet. It never affects the color of the carpet. Besides, it is odorless and colorless. The carpet-bugs will be destroyed and no more bugs will infest your carpets and rugs. It is also a wonderful moth destroyer. Sprinkled on the rug, it destroys and keeps out moths and has no odor. It is also an excellent bed-bug and roach destroyer. Sprinkle it on the bed and the Bug-Doom on their clothes, furs and carpets before the moths and carpet-bugs get a chance at them."

Bug-Doom is sold in 25 and 50c packages. Every package is guaranteed. The Bug-Doom Chemical Co., 197 E. D. St., Detroit, Mich., on receipt of price, will send it to you, all charges prepaid. Money refunded if not satisfied.

STRUCK A SWIFT PACE.

(Continued from page one.)

as the various candidates for State offices. On the other hand, reports come in from many directions about the many, many Republicans who are going to vote for Mr. Bryan this year. It is true that Mr. Bryan is not as strong in Ohio, for instance, as Mr. Harmon will be for Governor, or in Indiana as Mr. Marshall will be for Governor, or in Illinois as ex-Vice President Sherman will be for Governor, there will be little chance of Mr. Bryan carrying any of those States, and therefore small chance of his being elected to the Presidency. But a few months ago Republicans, and even some Democrats, were saying that Mr. Bryan was far from being the best candidate the Democrats could nominate. The party would not unite on him. He could not get votes. These theories have already been well exploded. It may be that with the teachings about the election of Mr. Bryan and gubernatorial candidates.

An official of the Interstate Commerce Commission, zealous for the election of Mr. Taft, said very recently: "I come in contact with a large number of railroad men. Usually a very large percentage of such men as I meet are Republicans. I have not heard one railroad man this year, save two or three very determined partisans, say they were going to vote for Taft. They are for Bryan."

Of course, the railroad men come within the class of laboring men whom the Democrats are very confident this year of winning. After all, the railroad vote is the most important single factor in the campaign. The passing of every day emphasizes the prospects that the Republicans will win a large portion of it. They concede as much in private, but are working like Turks to keep the disaffection from spreading. It may be that the success or failure of the Republican efforts in this particular will decide the election. The polls already taken show an enormous swing and doubtful vote. The gigantic operations of both parties during October will be directed toward that class. Whether the voters are still doubtful or are silent, because they are keeping their convictions to themselves, in something the managers would like to know. It may be that the election has already been decided in the minds of the American voters.

With the housecleaning there has been in both parties as a result of the Hearst letters and of Mr. Bryan's attack earlier in the summer, it is probable that there will be more demands for thinning out the campaign management. Mr. Bryan has been clamoring for another distinguished Republican defendant's removal. National Committeeman Charles F. Brooker, of Ansonia, Conn., a member of the Executive Committee, who is on duty at the New York headquarters, and is one of the strongest spokes in the Republican wheel, is Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, against which an anti-trust suit is pending. Then there is National Republican Treasurer Sheldon, who is a director in some 20 powerful corporations, a part of them trusts. Mr. Bryan has been

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way, and it Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its misery. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-four years, has been treating catarrh successfully. His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, saline, cream, or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of them. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased membranes and makes a radical cure, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 320 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga., and he will send you by return mail enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, catarrhal bronchitis, colds and all catarrhal complications. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

gently suggesting that Mr. Sheldon was a nice man to pass the hat and secure contributions from the officials of big corporations.

Nominee Sherman.

Thus far Mr. Sherman has not been figuring at all prominently in the campaign. But he is getting into form, has made some speeches in New York City and New Jersey, and is soon to undertake a tour of two weeks' duration through the Middle West. Mr. Sherman's activity as an orator will be directed largely against Bryan, and there is little doubt that he will draw Bryan's fire. Such charges enable Mr. Bryan to keep away from his own record, on which Mr. Taft is now striving to focus public attention. As an orator and stumpster Mr. Sherman has shown in more than one campaign that he is very well able to take care of himself. He may not rate Bryan in this campaign, but it is hardly probable that Mr. Sherman is a man of whom Mr. Bryan may say anything about him and his corporation connections. If there comes a Bryan-Sherman exchange, as seems entirely probable, the Republican nominee for Vice Presidency will be able to handle his case alone.

Also he has been doing it very quietly. Vice Presidential Nominee John W. Kern has been campaigning quite extensively and quite effectively. He has been stumping Maryland, where he is credited with having made a very good impression, and with having done something toward bringing that State into the Bryan column. He is a close reasoner, and gets along well with his audience. The old-time German followers in the back counties of Maryland took to him, and Mr. Kern has done something toward reconciling them to the nomination of the Fearless One of Fairview.

Work of the Ambulance Corps.

The skirmish firing of the campaign has been attended with great mortality. There has been unprecedented opportunity for the political combatants to exchange blows. The old-time German followers in the back counties of Maryland took to him, and Mr. Kern has done something toward reconciling them to the nomination of the Fearless One of Fairview.

The opposition will be stronger and larger.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Many Changes Will Occur in Both Senate and House—The Fight Against Speaker Cannon.

The Senate before the middle of the coming Administration will be largely a body of men not known there two years ago.

The class of 31 Senators who take their oath of office March 4 next, comprising the third of the Senate that comes in every two years, is already certain to emphasize the change in personnel at the north end of the Capitol. Whatever Senator Foraker's chances were of winning a re-election in Ohio, and whatever the justice or injustice of charges against him for being an attorney of the Standard Oil Company, it is generally conceded that his record is now out of the question. That incident of the campaign alone removes one of the most forceful and dashing of the Senatorial figures since the accession of McKinley to the White House in 1897.

The casualties of the preliminary campaign have been unusually severe upon Senators in the West. Two from the Pacific Coast have already gone down. Charles W. Fulton, a good old-line Republican, who had his troubles with the Department of the Interior, and eke with President Roosevelt, was beaten at the primaries in June, and in all probability will be succeeded by a Democrat. Levi Anthony, of Washington State, whose wealth was supposed to be responsible in considerable part for his prominence in public life, has also been bowed out at the Washington State primaries. His public career is apparently ended.

The Grim Reaper has contributed materially to the metamorphosis, especially in taking off the late Senator Allison, of Iowa. But Senator Allison would hardly have pulled thru the primaries except for his long and prominent career. In the near-by States of North and South Dakota two old-time Senators, Hansbrough and Kittredge, have been eliminated, and new men will take their places. In Illinois there was an upheaval against the return of Senator Hopkins, but it is not plain yet whether he can be re-elected. Kansas will send a new Senator to displace Chester I. Long, who went down ignominiously because he was suspected of being too friendly with the railroads.

In the previous class of 30 Senators who took their seats March 4, 1897, there were also many changes, several due to popular upheavals. The spirit of impatience with Senatorial incumbents has been able to assert itself because of the spread of Senatorial primaries. A dozen States or more have passed primary laws within the last two or three years. They are Western and Southern States. The primaries have given the voters opportunity to pass upon the qualifications of Senators who owed their election in the first instance solely to the Legislature. In a striking number of cases these Legislature-elected Senators have failed of a primary designation for re-election.

With some 15 or 20 primary-made Senators entering the upper branch of Congress there can be but a marked change of attitude toward legislation for which there is a popular clamor. The Senate, also, it has not been so indifferent to popular sentiment as has often been represented. It will be more responsive than ever. It will be more difficult for the leaders to put in controverted measures as stop gaps to prevent the consideration of bills the people want. The West and the South, rather than the East, where there is little demand for the popular election of Senators, will be influential in bringing this change of legislative attitude about.

Casualties in the House. But similar influences are at work upon the House. The casualties of the skirmishing in the Congressional campaign indicate the declination of many delegations in the West. The leading humorist of the House, Representative J. Adam Bede, of Minnesota, has recently been swallowed up in the voracious maw of popular opposition, and another designated at the primaries to succeed him, Representative Littlefield, of Maine, the leading lawyer of the House, has retired. It was voluntary on his part, but was moved in some degree by prospects of a defeat at the polls. Out in the Western country several of the leading House Republicans have won a renomination by bare margins, and now have to fight for election. Representative Hull, of Iowa, who is the leading spirit in the House, for large Army appropriations, is one; Representative Taggert, of Minnesota, Chairman of Appropriations, is another. The Congressional districts that have been "shot to pieces" emphasize all more the displeasure of the people at the way things are going on, Minnesota.

IF YOU NEED A MEDICINE, YOU SHOULD HAVE THE BEST.

We ask you to consider the fact that although there are hundreds of preparations advertised, there is only one that really stands out pre-eminent as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest, for the reason that its remarkable curative power has been proven in thousands of even the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized. It is a gentle, healing, vegetable compound—a specialist's prescription for a special disease.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything.

A Sworn Certificate of Purity is with every bottle.

For sale at all drug stores, in bottles of two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE BY MAIL.

In order to prove what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, will do for you, every reader of The Washington National Tribune who has not already tried it, may receive a sample bottle absolutely free.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. Write to-day.

Not a Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa—all Republican States under normal conditions, and also under normal conditions electing Congressional delegations that are almost solidly Republican.

promise to send an increased representation of Democrats to the first Congress.

At least a number of districts in each State which were formerly Republican beyond question constitute good fighting ground this year.

As much is true of the three big Commonwealths of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It is said Republicans had less than three or four districts this year in Ohio.

And whether the next House be Democratic or Republican, it will comprise 321 men, a larger proportion of whom than ever since the Congressional landslide of 1894 will be new men.

A considerable percentage of the unknown members of the House, whose names figure chiefly on the pay rolls and the roll calls, have failed of a renomination. The Western constituencies—many of them nominating now by primary—have decided to try out new material. Those Republicans who have been helping to that end, but have failed to displace the old incumbents, are working to put Democrats in the places of Republicans tenacious of renominations.

The Fight Against the Speaker.

The fight against Speaker Cannon in the West is helping in the clamor for a change of members and for a new set of leaders.

The West in recent years has been widely recognizing the importance of long tenure for its members of the House. But the long-service Republicans are generally men who are closely associated with Speaker Cannon.

The long-tenure policy is accordingly suffering because of the popular protest in the West against the established order of things. The new Congress which the new President will call together in special session next March.

The First Panoram.

How Fulton invented the first panorama ever shown in Paris will be part of Alice Cray Sutherland's record of Robert Fulton in France in the October Century, largely the inventor's own writing. The great-granddaughter of the inventor relates that the venture attracted great attention and yielded substantial profit, and as this day "Rue des Panoramas" serves as a reminder of Fulton's production.

will surely have fewer experienced legislators than in many years. There will be a big accession of new Westerners in Senate and House. In a considerable number of cases they will be taking the places of men who have known the ropes for years and who have already proved their capacity in public affairs.

In fighting the Western tendency Speaker Cannon possibly is performing a more or less valuable service for his countrymen. He is meeting the issue against himself squarely, with customary frankness and welcomes the shock of battle. He pulls off his coat, loosens his collar when he addresses rural audiences and handles the political situation without gloves. He meets the issue raised about the running of the House of Representatives and explains the necessity for some one to rule there with a strong hand.

The House remains Republican. Cannon, of course, will be re-elected as Speaker and the desire to run over the Speaker and place the control of the House in the hands of the members generally will not be allowed to prevail. Put the new crop of Western members now in prospect, will add to the strength of the agitators in the House, who have demanded a change in the rules and the bestowal of less power in the Speaker.

This will certainly be something of an lesson to the next Congress as well as the enactment of legislation. For the country has been entertained by discussions about the Speaker's power and the voters have been set to thinking about it.

All in all the next four years are likely to be epoch making years for the government. They may be as tempestuous in legislation as the present campaign is in the election of a President. It enforces the aspect of the political struggle thru which the country is passing and demonstrates something of the power and authority that the man with the ballot is exercising this year on the 3d of next November.

They Were Mostly Republicans.

Editor National Tribune: I see a notice in The National Tribune of Aug. 15 from Conrad Worman, 23d Mo., of the members of the 32d Mo., of the 23d Ohio, belonged to the same brigade, and voted at the same place, as we were halted for dinner.

Many of them were in the 1st Ohio, and voted at the same place, as we were halted for dinner.

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THE RIPLEY EXPEDITION.

A Good Deal of Fiction as to Incidents.

Theodore G. Carter, 7th Minn., St. Peter, Minn., sends a refutation of the story of Sergt. Grant, 14th Iowa, as to the killing of the Colonel of the 128th Ill. by the wife of Col. Faulkner, as A. J. Smith's expedition passed thru Ripley, Miss., in July, 1864. Comrade Carter says:

"Sergt. Grant was correct in everything but the few minor matters here specified. The Colonel of the 128th Ill. was not shot by a woman, nor was anyone shot by a woman on that expedition. There was no Gen. Faulkner in Lee and Forrest's army at that time. Col. Faulkner, of the 12th Ky. (Confederate), was wounded at the battle on the 14th of July, 1864, and his horse was killed. He charged up to within a few yards of our line, where he was dismounted and wounded, but he was not taken prisoner, nor did the Sergeant get any of his gold stripes, if he had any. Neither did any of our men kill a woman on that expedition. The wife of Col. Faulkner was at Ripley when Sturgis got drunk and sacrificed his army at Gettysburg to one-half the number, and she was probably in Ripley when our army passed thru, but no such tragedy occurred. Col. F. was not wounded so badly that he could not walk, and he was complimented upon his gallantry by Forrest after the battle. Gen. A. J. Smith also reports that Gen. Faulkner, of Kentucky, was killed, but as none of his subordinate officers made any such report to him, it must have come from the Sergeant. Had any such occurrence taken place both sides would have mentioned it in the reports; but no such thing is mentioned by either side, and the Commander of the United Confederate Veterans of the Camp at Ripley says no such occurrence took place there. And I was there myself."

Monkey Labor.

Editor National Tribune: I was amused by an article appearing in The National Tribune stating that a man in California had ordered a consignment of monkeys that he was going to instruct in the art of prun picking to take the place of Japanese laborers. The article continues that if the monkeys can be so trained why not use them in other fields? I will state for the benefit of all interested in monkey labor, and all unhappy persons on the labor question, that several years ago a hot-headed Southerner down in Louisiana made up his mind to supplement his negro cotton pickers with monkeys, and in due time sent his monkey gang to the field with one man in charge of 10 monkeys, but before the day ended it was found that it would take 10 men to superintend one monkey.—R. E. Eskildson, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

Our Battleships.

Editor National Tribune: I have received in good condition the premium battleship fleet with 25 views of the battleship fleet. The battleship and views are all that could be desired, and scattered broadcast over our country in the homes of the comrades of the G. A. R. your subscribers will do good work in making our young people take notice of our magnificent warships and the manly young fellows who stand behind their guns to fight unto death, if needs be, for the honor and glory of this proud land of ours and protection of our flag and all it represents.—R. E. Eskildson, M. D., Surgeon, Grant Post, 110, Omaha, Neb.

500 DRESSES ANY MAN

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will give you my

complete outfit on

trial for 10 days

if you will send

me your name

and address

and I will send

you my complete

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